





1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)







## The Case of General Lavelle

Gen. Lavelle was running his own private war. He and his two-star deputy not only ignored the guidelines—essentially, shoot down there was evidence of hostile enemy reaction—for raids in North Vietnam; they told Seventh Air Force pilots on some 20 missions to bomb whether there was such evidence or not. He ran his command in a way that false reports prevented internal Air Force procedures from uncovering his misdeeds. It took a lone sergeant to blow the whistle in a letter to a senator. Gen. Lavelle then claimed the raids lay within his interpretation of the bombing guidelines, although he had not previously disclosed his interpretation to his superiors. The Air Force relieved, retired and demoted him—so far, only him. But Gen. Ryan, Air Force chief of staff, acknowledges to the Senate Armed Services Committee that the same thing could happen again.

It should be noted that Gen. Lavelle conducted most of the raids in question, six to 10 months ago, without the knowledge or consent of either Adm. Moorer, then and now chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, or Gen. Abrams, then American commander in Vietnam. The committee transcript shows that Adm. Moorer approved an escort reconnaissance mission over Quang Lang airport last Nov. 8, but not the "bomb regardless" order which Gen. Lavelle issued to his pilots. Gen. Abrams authorized an attack last Jan. 5 on Moc Chau radar station, a grass-area target later found by the joint chiefs not to have been on the then-approved target list. But these two raids stand apart from the 20-odd raids carried out surreptitiously by Gen. Lavelle in January-March, 1972. We see no grounds for challenging Gen. Abrams' nomination to be army chief of staff because of the Jan. 5 raid. The Lavelle case is the heart of the matter disclosed so far.

What is at issue, in the first instance, is the vexing ambiguity of a limited war in the eyes of the men engaged in fighting it. The political reasons behind the bombing restriction simply were not as compelling to Gen. Lavelle as were the targets and the risks to

his men in the field. Yet in a limited war, the calibration of military pressure is a crucial political factor. Hanoi was surely basing part of its judgment on Washington's worthiness as a partner in diplomacy, on how well or poorly Washington was observing the 1968 bombing-halt "understanding," then (a year ago) still in effect. Gen. Lavelle's raids took place in a period of intense American-North Vietnamese contacts. Whether his raids, militarily negligible as they may have been, undercut whatever Henry Kissinger then was telling North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho, may never be known. But the chances or diplomatic damage in such a situation are plain.

In a deeper sense, the Lavelle case—and so many others below the general, if not above him, seem to have been involved that it is something of a misnomer to pin it all on him—raises a fundamental issue of civilian control. The system devised in the Air Force to assure responsiveness to civilian and higher-military orders broke down for a number of months. In the nuclear age, with the weapons available to local commanders, this is a more than disorderly military conduct. It is a nightmare. And Gen. Ryan says it could happen again.

"Something must be done," says Sen. Stennis. We look forward to hearing his specific proposals. Some think that new control mechanisms, involving civilians or double-checking, should be installed. Others note that the character of a four-star general ought to be the best guarantee of military integrity. There is also the possibility that an appropriate "message" will be sent by the manner in which the Air Force acts on the disclosures made in the current hearings—for instance, Lavelle's deputy, Gen. Slay, contradicting his chief, says he was ordered to falsify reports. The first responsibility for assuring civilian control lies with the President, but Sen. Stennis because of his position and personal stature can surely make a weighty contribution of his own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Will It Be Only Eight?

Ever since the signing of the treaty in Brussels last January, the world has taken it for granted that the European Economic Community would expand from six to 10 member states on next New Year's Day. Even when the legislation necessary for British membership of the Common Market was barely surviving critical tests in the House of Commons, it was habitual to refer to the Community of Ten, as though it were almost an accomplished fact.

It has now been driven home rather abruptly to EEC members and other interested governments that it may not happen after all. Britain and Ireland will certainly join the Common Market this coming Jan. 1; but Norway and Denmark may remain outside. If they do spurn membership after having gone so far as to sign the Brussels Treaty, their action will be a severe blow not only to hopes for Western European unity but to the NATO alliance.

About 2.5 million Norwegians are expected to vote on Monday in a straight "yes" or "no" referendum on joining the Community. Legally, the vote will not be binding on the Storting but in practice the referendum will decide the issue. Many of the 150 Storting members say they will follow the popular verdict when they vote on ratification. Recent opinion polls show gains for proponents of entry—but a majority still resolutely opposed.

Denmark's referendum a week later will be

binding on the government and probably will be heavily influenced by the outcome in Norway, despite the much more favorable immediate prospects the Danes could expect inside the community. Membership would inevitably mean greater prosperity for Danish farmers and relief from a long-standing balance of payments problem. Yet polls show erosion of support for entry and the referendum result is in doubt.

Not all opponents of the Common Market in Norway and Denmark also oppose NATO membership. But some of the most active elements in the effort to keep the two countries out of the community are also ardent nationalists who seek to detach Norway and Denmark from any ties whatever to the West. If they succeed in dealing this blow to hopes for Western European unity their next target will inevitably be the link with the United States in NATO.

Much of the responsibility for disenchantment of Danes and Norwegians must rest, however, with the Community itself, and particularly with France, which has done so much to diminish the idea and the ideal of Western European unity buttressed by vibrant supranational institutions. If it were a democratic United States of Europe (for which Jean Monnet called eloquently again this week) that the two Scandinavian countries were being asked to join, the outcome might be very different.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Back at the UN

The atmosphere in which the United Nations opened seems very much like that in which the 20th Olympics ended. It is already obvious that the debate on terrorism will necessarily include two points, one of which has never left the agenda the other which has never been on it: the Palestine conflict and the Vietnam conflict.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

While everyone is speculating on the content of the Le Duc Tho-Kissinger conversations on Vietnam, it is certain that the Indo-Chinese question, particularly the Cambodian situation, will soon be the object of a debate in the UN General Assembly. As a matter of fact, several countries are going to ask the Assembly to replace the delegation of the Phnom Penh regime by the delega-

tion of the united royal government of Prince Sihanouk. —From Le Monde (Paris).

### Decline of the Khmer Republic

"The situation is deteriorating from day to day in favor of the enemy and the Sihanouk clique. In a word, this is the result of the incapacity of our government." This recent quote from a Phnom Penh newspaper expresses the present mood in the Cambodian capital. The enthusiasm of the summer of 1970 has given way to a general weariness and hopelessness over the war, which manifests itself in the increasing apathy among the masses. Lon Nol has failed to mobilize the people for a common effort. Even more blatantly than was to be expected, Cambodia's fate will now depend on foreign intervention and the outcome of the struggle for South Vietnam. —From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 23, 1897

PARIS—The Folies-Bergère music hall in Paris is about to pass into the hands of an English syndicate. Mr. Marchand, the manager, who is at present in London, informed our correspondent yesterday that the transfer will take place about the middle of next month. The capital of the new company is 5 million francs. Mr. Marchand is to remain manager of the Folies-Bergère for five years from the date of the new company's entering in possession.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 23, 1922

NEW YORK—Estimates that have been published here show Henry Ford to be now the richest man in the world, with a fortune of \$2 billion. His fortune exceeds that of Mr. Rockefeller, whose holdings are estimated to be only about half that amount. The Ford Motor-Car Company's profits for the present year before the deduction of federal taxes will be \$125 million. And after the deduction of taxes, \$110 million.



'He's Sure Working the Bugs Out of It.'

## The Nixon-Brezhnev Principles

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The United States is going to carry the fight against terrorism and subversion in world communications to the United Nations in the next couple of weeks and try to make this a major test, not only of the world organization but of the "basic principles" signed by President Nixon and Chairman Brezhnev of the Soviet Union four months ago.

The problem is clear enough. Normal diplomatic intercourse between the nations has been violated repeatedly by the harassment, kidnapping and even murder of diplomats during the last few years.

Not only diplomats but ordinary citizens cannot be sure when they enter an airplane these days that it won't be hijacked, diverted and threatened with destruction in the air. An even greater threat is posed by the use of nuclear weapons to threaten the lives of diplomats and ordinary citizens.

All international meetings, whether of athletes, diplomats or businessmen, are subject to this terror, and now the postal services of the world are being used to send explosive devices to Israeli embassies, where the mail has to be sifted by experts in bullet-proof vests.

Secretary of State William Rogers, whose quiet efforts to deal with this problem have failed, is now going to challenge the United Nations and especially the Russians and the other permanent members of the UN Security Council, to agree to tough new regulations to punish the hijackers and bomb-throwers and those who finance and protect them.

He will propose that the members of the UN agree not to provide arms and money to organizations engaged in this international banditry, and mainly that they agree to extradite or punish skyjackers and cut off air traffic with any nation that refuses to cooperate.

He has tried this before without success, but next week he intends to call on the UN for effective action, and much depends on whether in the meanwhile he can persuade the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France and the other major commercial airline nations to go along.

This will be an interesting test of the Nixon-Brezhnev "basic principles" signed in the Kremlin last May 29. The third article of that declaration said: "The United States and the Soviet Union have a special responsibility as to other countries which are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (China, Britain and France) to do everything in their power so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tensions. Accordingly, they will seek to promote conditions in which all nations will live in peace and security."

Well, the Big Five of the UN, except China, have the biggest commercial air fleets in the world. They not only have a "special responsibility" to try to bring some order into international air travel, but together they could go a long way toward discouraging skyjackers if they refused to fly into any nation that refused to extradite or punish them.

So far, the Brezhnev regime in Moscow, while deploring skyjacking, has shown little interest in withdrawing its air traffic from Cuba, Algeria, or the Arab states, which are the usual destinations

of gunmen who blackmail the airlines and take over the planes, but Rogers is going to make a public issue of the problem anyway.

Protecting the mails and international meetings from political terrorists is a harder problem, and here about all Rogers can do is to urge extradition or punishment of those who are caught. But it is easier to stop commercial air travel to nations that refuse to cooperate than it is to withhold all postal service.

Nevertheless, the first "basic principle" in the Nixon-Brezhnev agreement is that the United States and the Soviet Union will be "guided by their obligations under the United Nations Charter" and as Secretary of State Rogers says, "if the United Nations won't apply the principles to this international anarchy, I don't know what it will do."

The trouble with this argument, of course, is that once the American secretary of state raises the question of imposing the principles of the Charter and defending human rights, he is

likely to be asked to apply those principles to the war in Vietnam, and to the misery of the refugees in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and this is not his favorite subject.

In fact, it may be that a private appeal by President Nixon to Brezhnev, Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Heath, and President Pompidou would have a better chance of success than a public challenge in the United Nations. The Soviet Union is facing the worst agricultural problem since the 1940s, and Nixon has agreed to sell it over a quarter of the American wheat crop at favorable prices to get Brezhnev over a very difficult political and economic problem.

Under these circumstances, it is not unreasonable for the President to ask that the Nixon-Brezhnev agreement of last May be applied to the world communications crisis even if it leads to a serious debate on the war in Vietnam, which should probably have been held at the United Nations long ago anyway.

Under these circumstances, it is not unreasonable for the President to ask that the Nixon-Brezhnev agreement of last May be applied to the world communications crisis even if it leads to a serious debate on the war in Vietnam, which should probably have been held at the United Nations long ago anyway.

LONDON.—Prime Minister Edward Heath held a realistic hope for Monday's political conference on Ulster, he would have devised an imaginative substitute for the hated system of imprisoning terrorist suspects without charge or trial.

Instead, his cabinet has produced "Special Tribunals"—review agencies that appear to change the form but not the substance of internment.

Gerard Fitt, probably the most conciliatory Catholic politician in Ulster and leader of the Social Democratic and Labor party, was telling callers flatly: "We are not going to Darling-ton."

Darlington is the English town near the border with Scotland where William Whitelaw, Heath's Ulster chief, has invited the province's political parties to talk for three days about Northern Ireland's future.

It will be a lonely group. Catholic politicians are not the only ones boycotting the gathering. The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of Ulster's middle class and widely regarded as the most sophisticated politician in the province, has also said he will not come. This is a measure of the importance he attaches to it.

The Whitelaw assembly, then, is unlikely to be much more than an interesting gesture. It may be remembered only for some Irish Republican Army efforts to blow up the delegates.

The most puzzling element in all this is the cabinet's hasty decision on Thursday night to an-

## The News Business The Vatican Newspaper Reappraises Its Role

By William Tuohy

VATICAN CITY.—A recent edition of the afternoon daily L'Osservatore Romano carried front-page stories about President Nixon, Northern Ireland, and the Paris peace talks. For most publications, such news selection would be routine, but for the influential, closely read, unofficial Vatican newspaper, it reflects new editorial departures.

L'Osservatore Romano is aiming to increase and broaden its coverage of world events, and in the process may well become less a document whose nuances are understood only by Vaticanologists in world capitals.

"We are trying to modernize the paper and make it more journalistic," says editor Raimondo Manzoni. "We will still carry official religious news, of course, but the rest of the paper really wants to become a paper."

Political Coverage  
Thus political news which used to be pretty much restricted to Italian affairs is being widened. And nonreligious subjects like the Angela Davis trial are being reported neutrally.

And at the same time, L'Osservatore Romano and its sister Sunday supplement, L'Osservatore Della Domenica, are also broadening the area—both religious and nonreligious—for pointed editorial comment.

L'Osservatore Della Domenica, for instance, recently carried an editorial declaring that Sen. George S. McGovern's presidential campaign was helping North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, and therefore hindering President Nixon's efforts to disengage in Southeast Asia.

Since the editorial was signed by Federico Alessandrini, the Vatican press spokesman, it was taken to represent a certain coolness toward McGovern on the part of the highest levels of the Vatican.

L'Osservatore Romano also raised hackles in West Germany recently when it strongly criticized a new abortion bill that was being considered by the legislature in Bonn.

The paper has also commented on abortion bills in other countries, on Vietnam, the SALT accords, environmental matters, racial equality, women's liberation (which it supports with reservations), and Mr. Nixon's visit to China and Russia (it approves).

In both news coverage of Catholic religious matters and editorials, the paper does not attempt to give a balanced presentation.

As one senior American clergyman at the Vatican comments wryly: "The home team always comes out looking pretty good."

No Letters  
The paper does not publish letters to the editor column, though it receives hundreds a week on major religious issues and papal pronouncements.

One of the most controversial papal judgments in recent years

was Pope Paul's Humanae vitae which disallowed the use of artificial birth control methods.

Readers of L'Osservatore Romano were never apprised of storm of protest the decision ed throughout the world, among Catholics.

"Our role is not to give a thumbs up or thumbs down," says Rev. Lambert Greenan, an aging Irish priest who supervises the weekly English-language edition of L'Osservatore Romano. "It is to print the Pope's view on matters."

"Our audience wants to know what the Pope is teaching, what others are thinking, saying. If you print the other side of controversial religious matters in L'Osservatore Romano some people will always assume that the Pope has changed his mind on the subject."

Because of the one-sidedness of religious commentary, and a because of the sometimes at times style known as Vaticanese, L'Osservatore Romano sometimes called "The Catholic Pravda."

But Father Greenan says with a smile: "I don't mind this cause in Russian Pravda means truth."

L'Osservatore Romano was founded in 1861 to push the cause of the Pope and the papal office during the reunification of Italy when it chose sides: favored the North in the Civil War.

At first privately owned, Pope Leo purchased it for the Vatican which still publishes it and does not reveal profit and loss statements for the paper.

During World War II, as the only non-Fascist publication freely on sale in Italy, L'Osservatore Romano's circulation topped 300,000, an all-time high.

### Circulation Down

Circulation today has dwindled to slightly more than 50,000 daily according to editor Manzoni. But the weekly foreign language editions—English, French, German, Spanish and Portuguese—add another 100,000. And the Sunday supplement with feature articles L'Osservatore Della Domenica runs to some 70,000 copies.

Actually, the only official Vatican paper is the Acta Apostolicae Sedis, or acts of the Apostolic See, which prints all papal messages, apostolic instructions and other documents in Latin.

But it comes out only every three months; thus L'Osservatore Romano serves as the effective unofficial but authoritative voice of the Vatican.

The combined offices of the papers are tucked away in a two-story building just inside the walls of the Vatican, with some 30 editorial and 90 mechanical employees.

L'Osservatore Romano is mailed to nearly 100 countries, including a dozen copies to the Kremlin libraries, and Peking and Washington. It sells for 80 lire (about 15 cents). The papers carry a scattering of advertising, and run no crime news or comics.

In the past, Popes have taken an active hand in editing the paper. Benedict the 15th used to mark up his paper in red and blue pens, with appropriate comments written in the margin. Pope Pius X and Pope Pius XI also were contributors to the paper.

The English language edition was founded in 1938 and its 1,500 copies go to 52 countries, including India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Japan and Africa. Half the copies are sent to the United States.

## Letters

### Dogs and Pigeons

I read William A. Krauss' article (ET, Sept. 14) about pigeons with interest. Talk about the superpigeon that knows a car under a rug; what about superdog that has its leaping over the Paris street if we are alert enough to leap in time.

Better 10 million pigeons, than 10,000 dogs. I am not suggesting we eat them; just have the owner promenade with shovel in hand.

LILA SNOW.

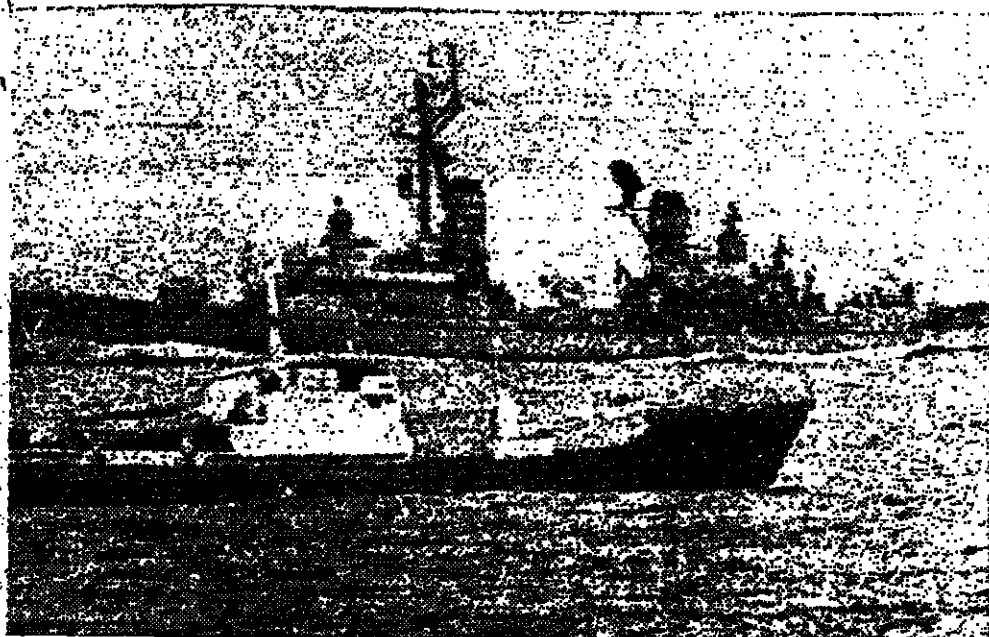
Paris.

The Microscopic in Paris must be drinking over William Krauss' back-page piece. One of the delicacies of Marrakech is pigeon pie—and not made from the "handy-nurtured" squab from down around Bresse. But delicious. Apropos of nothing, the Pennsylvania Dutch have a saying: "Roasted pigeons will not fly into one's mouth."

AL HIX.

London.





RUSSIAN trawler *Moma* (foreground), sailing near American destroyer off the Norwegian coast Thursday as NATO exercises were taking place.

## Giving Moscow Extensive Role

# India, Russia Sign Economic Pact

Kasturi Rangan

DELHI, Sept. 23 (UPI)—India and the Soviet Union will be signing a major economic pact in New Delhi today, a move that will increase the influence of the Soviet Union in South Asia. The pact, which will be signed in New Delhi today, will increase the influence of the Soviet Union in South Asia. The pact, which will be signed in New Delhi today, will increase the influence of the Soviet Union in South Asia.

plan, now under preparation. Western observers here view this move as a significant step forward by the Soviet Union in its prolonged drive to increase its influence in South Asia. The U.S. reluctance to involve itself further in Indian development and the deterioration of economic conditions in this country have enabled the Russians to move in on a large scale.

Treaty Paved Way India and the Soviet Union envisaged economic cooperation under their peace and friendship treaty signed in August last year. But a decision to draw the Soviet Union into new areas of Indian industrial projects was taken only last September, when relations between the United States and India soured on the Bangladesh issue.

The United States suspended economic aid in December during

the India-Pakistan fighting and there is no indication yet whether aid will be resumed. Meanwhile, serious shortages in production and scarcity of essential materials such as steel, fertilizers and chemicals have begun to hurt the Indian economy. Prices are rising and unemployment is growing. There has been hardly any private investment for industrial ventures partly because of the government's policy of reserving profitable key industries for the state sector and partly because of lack of foreign financial and technical cooperation.

The Soviet agreement will help expand production in existing state projects as well as help build plants for fertilizers, chemicals, oil exploration and several other lesser industries. There is even a proposal for Soviet collaboration in building computers, although the Russians themselves are looking to the United States for new-generation computers.

So far, the Soviet Union has helped India to a limited extent in setting up a steel plant at Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh, a bigger one at Bokaro in Bihar State, a heavy machinery project and a drug industry.

The Soviet Union, taking advantage of the low labor costs in this country, is supplying steel for conversion into screws and cutlery and cotton for conversion into thread, for re-export. Indian industries are increasingly retooling their projects according to the needs of the Soviet Union and other Communist countries where they have a guaranteed market.

## Commits Suicide

# Henry de Montherlant Dies; French Author, Academician

PARIS, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Henry de Montherlant, 76, French novelist and playwright, and a member of the Académie Française, killed himself yesterday. The writer's secretary found Mr. Montherlant's body sprawled on his desk; he had shot himself in the mouth.

Mr. Montherlant had been in failing health. He recently became blind in one eye and was losing sight in the other. Three letters declaring his intention to commit suicide were found at his side. One was to the secretary, another to a close friend and a third to a court official.

"Suicide," he wrote in "La Mort de Cato" in 1965, "has the honor of being presented as a sin without being one. One commits suicide out of respect for life, when your life has stopped being worthy of you." He chose suicide as a solution for many of the heroes of his works.

Mr. Montherlant considered taking his life a normal solution under certain circumstances, among which he listed physical debilitation. It was apparently the author's fear of becoming totally blind that led him to take his life. The painter Edouard MacAvoy, who visited him yesterday hours before Mr. Montherlant's death, quoted him as saying:

"I live in anguish of suddenly becoming blind. I cannot bear the thought of becoming blind."

Gen. Chaisson, Ex-Marine, Dead Of Heart Attack

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Lt. Gen. John R. Chaisson, 53, former chief of staff of the Marine Corps, died of a heart attack Wednesday while playing badminton at the officers club at the Pentagon.

Gen. Chaisson had been deputy director of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff since his retirement last July. Gen. Chaisson held the second-ranking post in the Marine Corps when Gen. Leonard F. Chapman was preparing to retire last year, and many expected that he would be named commandant. The appointment went, however, to Gen. Robert E. Cushman Jr., whom President Nixon has made deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1969.

Joseph W. Brooks Jr., NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Joseph W. (Joe) Brooks Jr., author of many books on fishing and fishing editor of Outdoor Life magazine, died Wednesday of a heart ailment in Rochester, Minn.



Henry de Montherlant

total of 17 plays which have become classics in the French repertoire.

The plays include "Port Royal," dealing with the religious revival called Jansenism under King Louis XIV, "La Guerre Civile," on the fall of Roman general Pompey, "La Reine morte," a drama set in medieval Portugal and "Cardinal d'Espagne," dealing with the troubled Spanish scene under Queen Isabella.

The last three works of his career, however, were novels written in the past 10 years. "Un Assassin est mon Maître" which came out last year, was his last published book.

Mr. Montherlant was unmarried and lived in virtual seclusion for years in his Paris apartment filled with Roman and Greek statuary. He was elected to the Académie Française in 1960.

Experts Inspect Colosseum, May Order Closure

ROME, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Heavy rains have caused chunks of stone to come crashing down from the Colosseum and the towering arena may have to be closed to the public for lengthy repair work, the fire brigade said today.

Elvino Pastorelli, a fire brigade engineer who spent three hours inspecting the Colosseum along with other construction experts and archaeologists, told newsmen that a decision would be made after another inspection Tuesday.

"The situation of foundations and main structures does not give rise to concern," Mr. Pastorelli said, "but the condition of various parts, which are more exposed to the action of weather, is alarming and there is danger of collapses. It is necessary to start restoration work at once, and it can only be lengthy."

Other fire brigade officials said that 30 chunks of brick and stone, weighing up to 45 pounds each, have fallen recently from the 1,800-year-old arena.

## British Police Seize 152 Tons of Magazines

LONDON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Police raiders seized 150 tons of allegedly pornographic magazines in swoops yesterday in London and a northern suburb, Scotland Yard reported today. The Yard reported yesterday the earlier seizure of two tons of suspected pornographic literature in raids in southern England.

The director of public prosecutions still has to decide whether to take to court the publishers of the 260,000 copies of magazines seized in the London area, the Yard reported.

## French Stand on Spain Aids Scandinavian Foes of EEC

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—President Georges Pompidou's advocacy of Spanish membership in the European Economic Community has given ammunition to Norwegians and Danes opposed to their countries' entry into the EEC next Jan. 1.

The premiers of the two countries were quick to reject the idea of EEC membership for a "nondemocratic" Spain.

But the French president's raising of the idea at his news conference in Paris yesterday could influence voters in referendums that Norway and Denmark will hold this weekend and need on the question of Common Market entry. In both countries opinion polls have shown that more people oppose entry than support it.

Official Consensus

In the capitals of other EEC members there was no official comment today on Mr. Pompidou's statement. But there was a consensus in official circles that full membership for Spain was not possible until the government there took on a more democratic character.

This was the reaction in different capitals:

OSLO: Premier Trygve Bratteli issued a statement implicitly rejecting Spanish membership. Norway has blocked North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership for Spain.

COPENHAGEN: Premier Jens Otto Krag said that, if necessary, Denmark would use its veto to stop Spanish entry. The opposition leader, Poul Hartling, said he did not believe Spain could be a market member as long as it had a nondemocratic government.

Geographical Reasons

PARIS: A Foreign Ministry official said France wanted to see Spain in the EEC for geographical reasons. He noted that Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann had proposed that Spain be granted a preferential trade agreement but that other EEC members had not replied.

## Peron Is Threatened, Guard Is Reinforced

MADRID, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Spanish security police have taken special measures to protect Juan D. Peron, former Argentine dictator, because of threats against his life, official Spanish sources said today.

Peron aides notified security police several days ago that there was reason to assume that an attempt might be made on his life, the sources said.

Security police headquarters then ordered special measures to protect Mr. Peron, who is living in a villa on the northwestern outskirts of Madrid.

BRUSSELS: Government officials said Belgium believed that Spain should belong to the EEC, but that the internal political situation in Spain would have to change before this could happen. EEC officials said this reflected the views made clear by several members, particularly the Netherlands.

BONN: Chancellor Willy Brandt, in a magazine interview last February, welcomed Spain's increasing interest in forging a strong link with the market. But, he added, "there are difficulties: participation... requires a measure of democracy greater than that which exists at the moment in Spain—the existence, that is, of elected deputies and free unions."

Left-Wing Pressure

ROME: Political observers said the Italian government probably did not oppose Spanish entry but could not say so unequivocally because of Italy's strong left wing. The observer doubted whether internal political pressure would permit Italian support for full Spanish membership as long as Gen. Francisco Franco remained head of state.

LONDON: Informed sources said that Britain, which joins the market next Jan. 1, would like to see closer relations between Spain and the EEC and, in principle, would be sympathetic to eventual Spanish membership.

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## Ut Preservative Is Called Dangerous at Senate Hearing

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Utah's food preservative laws and its packaging laws were stepped up yesterday in Senate hearings by a bill that a commonly used preservative and coloring has been linked to blood in humans and cancer in

charges were leveled by staffers of consumer and mental groups and a scientist, Dr. William R. Biddle (Penn.) National

and other witnesses also said, using the fine print labels of the contents of a basket of foods as a, that many potentially additives blended into by manufacturers—to prolong shelf life—are d since the chemicals are from different, but com- priced, brands.

day's testimony ended with a year-long food additive by the Senate Select

Needs. of both parties on the ce, which intends to hearings early next year.

## Paul Urges to Revoke Divorce Law

CAN CITY, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI today asks to set an example for id by doing away with month-old divorce law. Pope made the appeal in a letter to Italian President Leone, who was making visit to the Vatican. Police said that the Pope's speech was the of an offensive by op- of divorce, who now com- majority in the Italian ent.

Pope refrained from using "divorce" in a carefully address to Mr. Leone, but all and Vatican sources at his reference to post- dy's most serious church- spate was unmistakable. feel we are expressing our Italy, as well as per- a serious task of our of- hen we advocate for her ly law and using in line er genuine traditions, both us and lay, through which ay feel an example to or an imitation," the Pope

introduced divorce in ber, 1970, one of the vot- ations to do so. A world- ang from Communists conservative Liberals ran- ge divorce measure through ment despite sharp oppos- y Pope Paul and the ruling an Democrats.

ding in Madrid

DRID, Sept. 22 (AP)— rainfall in the last 36 flooded hundreds of Madrid s, disrupted subways and etrical power. There were own casualties, police said.

## Israel Honors 2 U.S. Scientists

HAIFA, Sept. 22 (AP)—Two American scientists have been awarded Israel's newly established equivalent of the Nobel Prize, the Harvey Prize, it was announced Wednesday.

Prof. Willem Kolff, of the University of Utah, was awarded the \$35,000 prize for his work in developing the artificial kidney, advances in kidney transplants and his contribution to techniques for preserving organs for trans- plant.

Also named as prize winner was Prof. Claude Shannon, of MIT, for his 1948 studies in the mathe- matical theory of communication.

The Harvey Prize was announced by the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology. It was named after Los Angeles businessman Leo M. Harvey, who contributed \$1-million to establish the prize fund.

Technion said the prize would be awarded each year in the fields of science, medicine, Middle East literature or Mideast peace efforts.



## London Theater

# A Bawdy Romp With Behan

By John Walker  
LONDON, Sept. 22 (Herald)—  
"Richard's Cork Leg" at the Royal Court is  
called "an entertainment"

which exactly describes the  
rollicking, rollicking, bawdy  
evening of songs and dubious  
jokes that would be best enjoyed  
in a pub atmosphere, where the  
Guinness flowed freely. It is, in

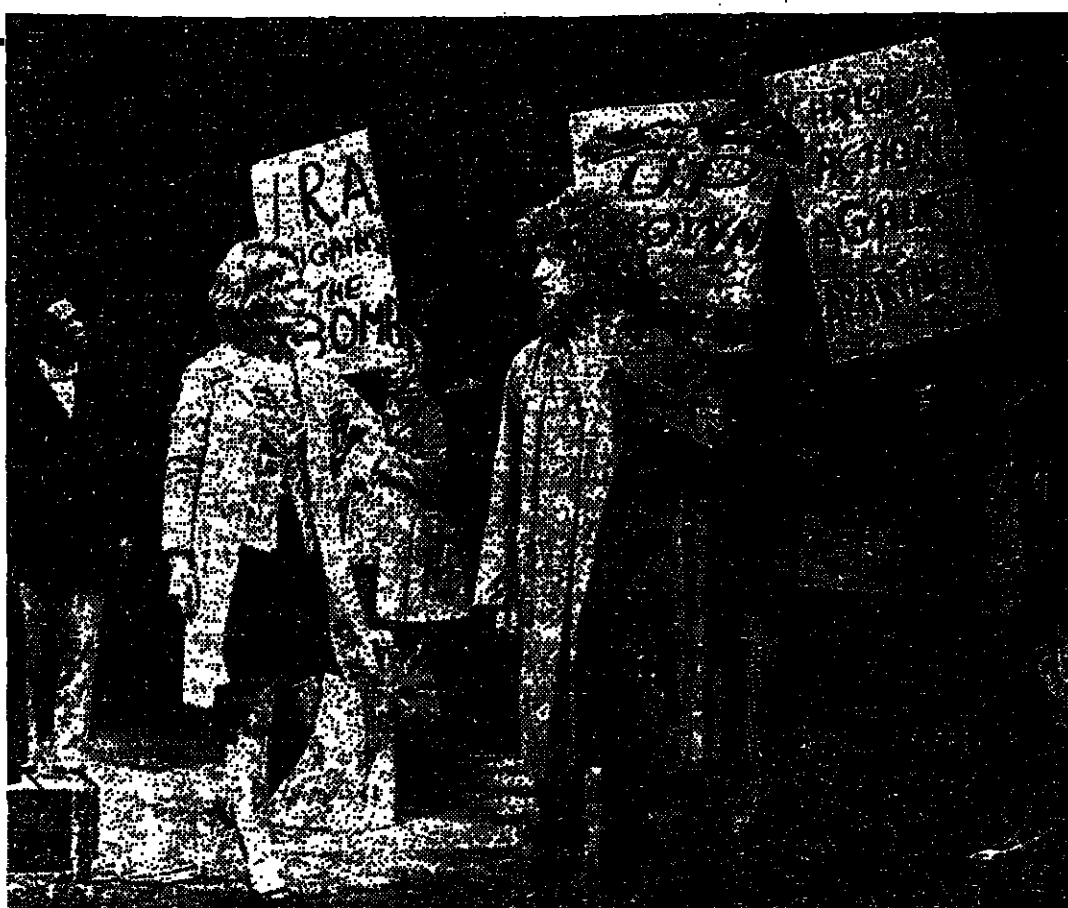
its casual way, a joy bringing  
laughter that wells up from deep  
inside.

The jokes are on those two  
most serious matters, sex and  
death. The play, which has nothing  
to do with the title—that  
refers to a passing joke—is mostly  
set in a cemetery, "one of the  
healthiest cemeteries in Dublin,"  
where two whores, mourning the  
death of a colleague, bring along  
a mattress in case of passing  
trade. When the scene changes  
to a tea party, enlivened by sur-  
reptitious alcohol, the evening  
climaxes with a shooting and a  
song sung by the dead man,  
resembling the end of "The Hos-  
tess" recalled in a drunken  
stupor.

Alan Simpson, the director, put  
together the play from a con-  
fused mass of various drafts dis-  
covered after Behan's untimely  
death in 1964, adding an ending  
based on a short note  
left by Behan. First seen at  
Dublin's Abbey Theatre, it is not  
a major addition to Behan's  
work, but a less forceful recapit-  
ulation of past successes. Much  
of it was written in America,  
which accounts for some perfunctory  
satire on Forest Lawn funeral  
parlors.

But, as interpreted by that  
most vigorous of Irish singing  
groups, the Dubliners, the evening  
is filled with a gusto, an  
enjoyment and appreciation of  
life, and a delight in making  
rude gestures to the right and  
upright, whether they be clerics,  
patriots, testators, or representa-  
tives of the female prevention  
society.

There is no plot to the play,  
merely a gathering together of



A scene from "Richard's Cork Leg" now at the Royal Court in London.

Irish types: two Catholic whores,  
Maria Concepts and Rose of  
Lima, delightfully parodied by  
Eileen Colgan and Joan O'Hara;  
a fervent Ulster woman (the  
formidable Angela Newman),  
and the Dubliners in a variety  
of parts that allow them to sing  
and play every few minutes. The  
refrain of one of the songs, with  
a suitable sex-change, could well  
apply to Behan himself: "Gone  
but not forgotten/her heart was  
good, her lack was rotten."

It is an evening that shows how  
much can be made of a writer's  
second-best material when sym-  
pathetically treated by a talent-  
ed director and cast. For all its  
shortcomings, it is infinitely  
preferable to the other musical  
on view, "Mother Earth" at the  
Roundhouse.

An anti-pollution musical con-  
ceived in California and appar-  
ently sympathetically received  
in Washington, "Mother Earth"

is impure garbage, a show that  
fouls the very environment it  
seeks to save. Its authors, Ron  
Thompson and Tom Shearer, mix  
statistics with sketches and songs  
that attempt to expose man's  
greed in spilling this space-age  
earth.

The sketches all reveal an ap-  
alling paucity of wit—"It's so  
murky that they're putting up  
new traffic lights, in Braille" is  
an example—and a glib com-  
placency of manner. The songs  
are no better—"Blat" managed  
to say more about the matter in  
one song. Not content with dis-  
playing their own dilapidated  
talents, the authors also pillage  
the works of Blake, Coleridge,  
and Shelley to provide lyrics for  
some pretentious song-making.

Inside this slim, fashionable  
show, with its eager, young, over-  
simplified cast, is a corrupt old  
revue struggling to get out,  
crumpled with jokes about

mothers-in-law and treating  
women as sex objects. The even-  
ing is a massive insult to the  
brain. To add further injury, it  
is ineptly and amateurishly per-  
formed.

## Brodsky Gives First U.S. Poetry Reading

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 22  
(AP)—Yusef Brodsky, the poet  
who was exiled from the Soviet  
Union for what officials termed  
"social parasitism," gave his first  
poetry reading in the United  
States this week at the University  
of Michigan.

Mr. Brodsky, 34, one of the  
Soviet Union's most popular poets  
in the early 1960s, was exiled to  
the Arctic Circle in 1964. After  
being granted a visa to go to  
Israel, the Jewish author came  
to the United States this summer  
to become poet in residence at  
the University of Michigan.

## Around the Galleries in London

English Prints, Christopher Men-  
der, 35 Great Pultney St.,  
London, W1, to Sept. 28.

At the end of the 18th and  
beginning of the 19th centuries,  
England had some fine engravers  
and etchers. A selection of their  
work is now on show here. In-  
cluded are an artist's proof mes-  
sotins by David Lucas of Constable's  
"Opening of Waterloo  
Bridge," "Europe, and the Bull,"  
a mezzotint by J.R. Smith after  
Richard Cosway; an etching of  
"The Birth of Venus," plausibly  
attributed to Henry Fuseli; and  
a fine mezzotint by Valentine  
Green after a painting by Wright  
of Derby.

Erlich Reusch, Lucy Milton Gal-  
lery, 105 Notting Hill Gate, Lon-  
don, W11, to Oct. 3.

Reusch is an architect, and  
therefore concerned with placing  
of objects in space. He has  
evolved a system for enclosing a  
black powder, free to move inside  
its encasement, in vast carefully  
designed perspex containers. The  
resultant objects are extremely  
curious, sensitive as they are to  
every change of climate, light  
and electrical impulse.

Duncan Johnston, O'Hana Gallery,  
13 Carlos Place, London, W1,  
to Oct. 7.

Johnston is an English sculp-  
tor who has made a profound  
study of a single material—  
lignum vitae—in which wood  
practically all the sculptures in  
the present exhibition are carved.  
Having an unusually complex  
graining and coloration, lignum  
vitae demands sympathy with  
and truth to one's material as do  
few others. Johnston's work in  
this field is masterly.

John Knox, Buckingham Gallery,  
9 Old Bond St., London, W1,  
to Oct. 7.

Knox paints simple objects—  
a basket of dessert pears on a  
table, a beach tent, an armchair,  
a tub of crocuses—on a large scale  
and in a seemingly naive way.  
Closer examination shows that  
the apparent naivety conceals  
considerable sophistication of

technique and observation, at  
that these things, as it were,  
casually thrown down upon a  
canvas, in fact sit in the view-  
er's complex train of thought on a  
relationship between one object  
and the next, and between  
group of objects, the space about  
it, and the extremely complex  
situation which arises between  
the picture, the space, and the  
beholder.

Isamu Noguchi, Gimpel Fils Gal-  
lery, 30 Davies St., London, W1,  
to Oct. 14.

The Gimpel brothers have for  
more than a quarter of a century  
been honored among London  
dealers, but much of their work  
has been hampered by the con-  
fined space of their gallery. Their  
new premises at 30 Davies St.  
at last enable them to mount ex-  
hibitions commensurate with the  
quality of their painters and  
sculptors. The veteran Noguchi  
has been chosen for the opening  
show, with a group of 13 sculp-  
tures in marble, in which the  
master displays his absolute com-  
mand of the sculptural vernacu-  
lar. And there's a bonus in the  
basement gallery in a mixed con-  
temporary sculpture exhibition of  
museum quality.

Caspar David Friedrich 1774-1840  
The Tate Gallery, Millbank  
London, SW1, to Oct. 15.

Caspar Friedrich was the great-  
est of German Romantics, his  
work full of symbolism and o-  
poetry, grandiose and melancholy  
by turns. This massive loan ex-  
hibition gathers from all over  
Europe the major part of his  
work still in existence, including  
the famous "Teeschen Altarpiece,"  
"The Cross in the Mountains,"  
(borrowed from Dresden); the  
"Greifswald in Moonlight" (from  
Oslo); the "Woman at the Win-  
dow," a portrait of Friedrich's  
wife (from Berlin); and that es-  
sence of romanticism, the "Sol-  
itary House in the Pine Forest,"  
from Cologne. There is also a  
large selection of his engravings  
and drawings.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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The vast  
titled "Rhine and  
Art and Civilization  
to 1400," has just  
Museum of Art and  
sculpture.  
tion took the Minis-  
ture in Belgium and  
of the city of Cologne.  
prepare. It was first  
gave this summer. But  
show is in such total  
the Cologne under-  
even those who saw  
Germany will want  
her visit to it in Brus-  
sels.

and arrangement of  
ismatic. The great  
dery has been trans-  
series of small, bay-  
its with newly con-  
ditions and lowered  
painted deep brown.  
throw each carving  
Against the earth  
look as if they were  
small grottoes. The  
adonna and Child  
the viewer to linger,  
from humbly dressed  
a bent heads to richly  
g maistrons crowned  
crystal diadems.  
une floor, the museum  
dery has been brought  
a background for  
here, too, the light-  
the feel of quiet

part of the exhibition,  
sumptuously decorated  
making saintly relics  
as portable altars are  
along the raised out-  
ruxifix on the central  
a theatrical effec-  
tation for some  
theatrical pieces of

Reliquaries  
the reliquaries are  
the form of miniature  
with glittering gilt  
wreaths and saints in  
the are basically simple  
nests layered in beaten  
id with ivory and gold,  
the carving. These re-  
were made to contain

and the Paris Galleries  
Bouchon, Galerie Jean  
8 Rue des Beaux-Arts,  
to Oct. 6.  
ing a near fatal traffic  
10 years ago, Christian  
now 38, turned exca-  
drawing for a long re-  
a result is a series of  
drawings, a good num-  
which are on display in this  
n. In the myth of Iphig-  
che, the girl who wishes  
her divine lover, again, is  
to undertake a number of  
tedious and seemingly  
e tasks. Thus she is  
n enormous pile of grain  
that she must eat out  
at and barley and other  
before sunrise. Christian  
drawings appear to be  
enrichment of a similar  
yche was rescued by the  
ose earnestness and at-  
tention to detail Bouchon's  
seems to duplicate. His  
street scenes, cafés, bus  
th milling crowds, banal  
situations as though  
staying in each, not a  
glacial or spiritual vision  
more primal level, the  
able manifestations of life.  
act of his work is conse-  
somewhat special-im-  
personal and, in a sense,  
ive. And what emerges  
this, despite the occas-  
light touches, is a sense  
ring. What the artist  
for is his own affair, but  
ver, if he is so disposed,  
outer his own mourning  
works, and this is per-  
hat contributes to their

Erwit, Galerie Delpire,  
e de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to  
d collection of photographs  
rison photographs which  
some of which are fami-  
larity who saw the Family  
exhibition in the fifties.  
surprise, sensuality or ten-  
appear in the best of  
works. Erwit is an acute  
r, and his shutter clicks  
as his mind.

Ernst, Galerie Berggruen,  
e de l'Université, Paris 7,  
to 14.  
ges Ribemont-Dessaignes,  
the original Dadaists, has  
a long, tender and iron-  
ic about soldiers at war  
4) and Ernst has illustrat-

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13th-century  
woodcarving of  
Madonna and  
Child from  
Liège, now on  
view in  
Brussels.

all kinds of objects—a hair from  
St. Peter's beard, a fragment of  
saintly silk, wood shavings from  
the True Cross, a bone from  
Charlemagne's arm. An oak  
casket, made about 877, decorated  
with gold leaf and ivory plaques,  
has a large, golden sandalled foot  
sculpted in its cover, indicating  
that one of the relics inside was  
the sole of St. Andrew's sandal.  
Possibly the most difficult  
object to obtain for the exhibition  
is the bronze font borne on the  
back of 10 (once there were 12)  
bronze oxen. The font had been  
cemented into the stone floor of  
a Liège church where it had been  
since it was commissioned in 1107  
by an archbishop of Liège. It  
was made by the famous gold-  
smith, Renier, who lived in a  
small town near Huy. Renier  
of Huy produced many church

treasures in his career but the  
font is probably his masterpiece.  
The oxen represent the biblical  
beasts who carried water for the  
priests from the molten sea in  
Solomon's Temple described in  
the Book of Kings. There is a  
frieze of sculptures depicting the  
baptism of Christ around the out-  
side of the great bowl. Thus, Old  
and New Testaments are linked  
in one work.  
Churches and palaces, museums  
and national archives have been  
generous in lending their  
treasures for this exhibition.  
There are chalices and manu-  
scripts; altar crosses and incense  
pots; bookbindings as precious as  
old paintings, coated in beaten  
silver, inset with ivory, clasped in  
gold. Then there are church  
hangings and emperor's robes;  
extracts from saintly sermons and  
medallions carved with saintly  
images.  
All are aspects of art in a  
civilization dominated by the need  
to provide tangible evidence on  
earth of heavenly glories. Such  
leisurely artistry is dazzling to  
eyes accustomed to mass produc-  
tion.  
The catalogue is a thick,  
scholarly tome with splendid  
photographs.  
(Museum of Art and History,  
Parc du Cinquantenaire, Brussels.  
Only the Avenue des Nerviens  
entrance leads to the exhibition.  
Open 9:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. except  
Mondays.)

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (UPI)—Among the  
most obvious characteristics  
that differentiate the art market  
from other markets is the exist-  
ence of disparities in prices be-  
tween categories that are seem-  
ingly related.  
For example, one would reason-  
ably assume that paintings be-  
longing to a country and period  
whose woodblocks and objets d'art  
are highly favored would be  
popular too and therefore ac-  
cordingly priced. Indeed, the  
paintings should be far more ex-  
pensive in absolute figures, for  
painting traditionally rates higher  
than the so-called decorative arts  
—pottery, lacquer work, etc.—and  
prints of which several are made  
from a single block. In the case  
of one country at least—Japan—  
this is not so.

Few Japanese paintings appear  
at auction. This is particularly  
true of paintings done in the 18th  
and 19th century. The exhibition  
(through the end of September  
of 84 paintings mostly of that  
period at the Kegan Paul Gal-  
lery, 43 Great Russell Street,  
London, therefore offers an op-  
portunity to form an idea of  
current prices.

The exhibition offers a reason-  
able cross-section of the paint-  
ings of average quality, from the  
most traditional type of landscape  
derived from the earlier Chinese  
academic schools to the wildest  
Zen productions. All the works  
are illustrated in the catalogue  
with brief descriptions and prices.  
A glance is enough to convince  
one that they are considerably  
lower than those of lacquer work  
of comparable quality, i.e. reason-  
ably good of decorative rather  
than highly aesthetic value.

### Zen Paintings

A few random prices at recent  
London and Paris auctions show  
that Japanese lacquer work does  
not have to be signed or highly  
original to fetch the maximum.  
At Christie's on June 8, a lacquer  
box (9 1/4 by 7 1/4 inches) "un-  
signed, 19th century" was sold  
for £1,050 to the London Gallery.  
It was decorated with autumn  
flowers, herbs and butterflies.  
At the Paris sale of Mr. Lionel  
de Fongbault's collection of  
lacquer boxes and trays on June  
13 (IHT, June 17-18), a com-  
monplace tray with the seal of  
Inagawa, a 19th-century artist,  
made 4,640 francs, a whacking  
price for a medicine box about  
5 inches long. On the average,  
1,000 to 4,000 francs is the price  
bracket for the run-of-the-mill  
tray these days in London and  
Paris. Going by the Kegan Paul  
price list, painting seems to be,  
comparatively, cheaper.  
One of the more interesting

series in the Kegan Paul show  
was done by 19th-century Zen  
artists in black ink on paper or  
silk. The paintings are charac-  
terized by a high degree of abstrac-  
tion; the human figure is dashed  
off with a few strokes. A strong  
satirical strain holds an immedi-  
ate appeal to the Western eye.  
Such is, for example, a portrait  
(18 by 19 inches) of a monk with  
a figure strangely suggestive of  
a pear. Painted on silk, it is  
signed by Taiju, a 19th-century  
Zen monk from the Obaku temple,  
near Tokyo. The price: £75.  
Another drawing (13 by 50 inches)  
on paper represents "The Deity  
Monju on a Lion." The squat  
body of the deity with tresses  
is a powerful caricature. \$8 is  
the "lion" which looks more like  
a bulldog. Sixty-five pounds is  
not much to pay for it if you  
consider the prices of an ink  
with a good signature from that  
period.

Paintings reflecting the earlier  
Chinese styles are in the same  
approximate price range. An  
early 18th-century picture (13 by  
48 inches) of two bamboo trees  
by Shiro, is marked £75. With  
two creases and some fading, it  
is, comparatively speaking, more  
expensive than the Zen paint-  
ings which are in better con-  
dition. This difference in pricing  
is essentially due to the greater  
decorative merits of Shiro's work.  
Bamboo has always been popu-

## Italian Vintage Threatened by 'Unending' Rain

ROME, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Un-  
ending rain is threatening to  
make this year's vintage one of  
Italy's worst in a long time, farm-  
ing experts said this week.  
The Institute for Agricultural  
Market Research said weeks of  
frequent rain, low temperatures  
and morning fog have badly af-  
fected the quality of grapes now  
being harvested in much of Italy.

It said rotting causes growers  
to discard as much as 40 percent  
of the crop, and wholesalers have  
complained some bad grapes still  
are left in consignments reaching  
big cities.  
What saleable product is left is  
fetching low prices because of  
low sugar content, the institute  
said. It gave no estimate of the  
size of this year's vintage, but  
said that exports as of Sept. 15  
were 15.8 percent below last  
year's.

Grape production in 1971 was  
nine million tons, down half a  
million from the previous year  
because of a severe drought which  
was partly offset by last-minute  
rains.

## THE MARKET

# Accounting for Price Disparities of Japanese Art

lar in the West. But from a  
strictly aesthetic viewpoint, the  
two Zen works, which have great-  
er originality, should be more  
expensive.

Quite clearly Japanese paint-  
ing of the 18th century is not  
yet priced according to criteria  
related to the art trends of 19th-  
century Japan.

Surprisingly, some earlier Zen  
works are not necessarily more  
expensive. A portrait (23 by 33  
inches) of the Buddhist patriarch  
Daruma, by Shunjo, a pupil of  
a famous 18th-century master,  
Hakui, is offered at £400 but  
another Daruma by the 17th-  
century master Tanyu signed and  
dated "at the age of 64," is only  
£200. In this case, as in a few  
others, I suspect that prices were  
determined more by the price  
which the dealer had to pay to  
get the paintings than by their  
intrinsic value.

In short, the price scale does  
not seem to follow the highly  
rationalized pattern of Western  
painting.

### Two Works

Among the more unusual works  
in the exhibition, two deserve  
attention from an historical point  
of view.

One carries Shunjo's signature  
and is called in the catalogue  
"The Subjugation of the English-  
men." Three Europeans are seen  
having the top of their heads  
shaved in Japanese style. Judg-  
ing from their exaggerated mim-  
icry, they are not enjoying it.  
The barber bends over them with  
a Mephistophelian smile. Com-  
pared with the vivid humor of  
the better Zen-works, which has  
a permanent strain of surrealism  
in it, the work is heavy-handed.  
The catalogue stresses the rarity  
of the work—we are told the  
artist died "rather young"—and  
points out the relationship to  
the early works of Hokusai, par-  
ticularly one may assume, to pre-  
pare the potential buyer for the  
comparatively high price of £800.

The other rare piece is by the  
18th-century artist Shiba Kokan.  
It is, according to the catalogue,  
an unusual landscape in color  
on silk, combining European  
perspective with a Japanese sub-  
ject matter—the snowy mountain  
in the distance towering above  
a lake. But unusual as it may  
seem to a specialist, it is, on the

contrary, rather banal by West-  
ern standards: £850 seems ex-  
pensive compared with some other  
pieces.

These two works by Shunjo  
and Shiba Kokan appear to have  
been in the gallery's possession  
for some time. I remember seeing  
them in an earlier exhibition.  
The average Western buyer is  
probably not sufficiently interest-  
ed in Japanese art history to  
pay such prices, which can be  
justified primarily by historical  
arguments. And Western mu-  
seums of Eastern art do not gen-  
erally concern themselves with  
the paintings of this late period.

### Rarity

Will the difference in price be-  
tween Japanese paintings and  
objets d'art of the 18th and 19th  
century last much longer? One  
reason for the disparity lies  
paradoxically in the comparative  
rarity of the paintings. Art lovers  
can easily become acquainted in  
trios because there are thousands  
of them. They have a miniature-  
like quality and their bright colors  
make them instantly accessible.  
Japanese painting is different.  
To understand it—and therefore  
to appreciate it—requires a much  
higher degree of connoisseurship

and some familiarity with Japa-  
nese culture—Japanese literature,  
the Japanese brand of Buddhism  
—without which Zen painting,  
for example, is in danger of being  
mistaken for an exotic oddity.  
It is so closely linked with cal-  
ligraphy as to almost require first  
hand linguistic knowledge.  
The likelihood of Western art  
lovers suddenly boning up on  
classical Japanese is remote.  
Altogether, it seems reasonable  
to assume that the disparity in  
prices between thros and paint-  
ings will remain for many more  
months.

The 6th International Biennial  
of Antique Dealers opened Friday  
at the Grand Palais, Paris, where  
it will remain until Oct. 15. This  
year's show includes more than  
5,000 paintings, objets d'art, and  
furnishings from virtually all art  
periods. Each is supposed to be  
in perfect condition. All of the  
exhibits are for sale, except a  
23-piece collection of Persian  
jewels lent by Empress Farah of  
Iran, and a few historical pieces,  
including Oscar Wilde's desk and  
the cradle given by the City of  
Paris to Louis XVI and Marie  
Antoinette on the birth of the  
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1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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New Tax-Free Lottery Starts Soon

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2nd Prize: \$176,000 — 3rd Prize: \$132,000

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PLUS 39,292 Other Cash Prizes up to \$16,000!



## in Steel Company is Factory in U.S.

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Japan's leading steel producer, yesterday said it is considering a joint venture with a U.S. company to produce steel in this country.

Yasuo Kuroki, president of the company, said at a news conference that the move was "still in a preliminary stage." He added, "We are committed to this and hope to announce an agreement before the end of the year."

### Probing Rich Steel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Treasury Department is probing an anti-dumping case on imports of stainless steel sheet from France.

13.5 million of the steel was imported from France in 1971, the Treasury said.

The investigation followed a complaint from the U.S. Customs Bureau that the French government had subsidized the production of the steel in the U.S. at a rate of 10 percent.

### Reassures Wealth and Future

Sept. 22 (UPI).—The sixth finance ministers' two-day conference with an assurance that Commonwealth will be fully consulted in the future of sterling.

Finance dealt largely with currency and future of the expanding Commonwealth.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, pledged that non-Commonwealth members will have a voice in projected monetary reforms.

Barber said that the conference had been cordial, and that the sources of the Group of 10 are to deal with the issue.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late in the dollar market, the dollar is now trading at a level of 1.48 to 1.49.

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## Economic Analysis At IMF Parley: Talk, Little Else

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (WFP).—It has become fashionable in the past few years to suggest that nothing much will happen at the annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. There is no reason to have a different view of the 28th such conference which begins here Monday.

This is recognition, first of all, that these affairs are largely ceremonial, much like the annual meetings of a corporation, where the board of directors reports to the stockholders (in this case, the member countries) on the previous year's activities.

On the IMF side, the world only last year witnessed a complete breakdown of the monetary system that had been in effect since 1944. The state of shock still exists, and no one is ready yet to pick up the pieces and build a new mosaic. It will take time.

On the World Bank side, the problem of transferring more resources from the rich nations to the poor is still there—and gets no better. In between, President Robert McNamara's annual poignant speeches on the subject nothing much gets done.

Talk Will Be Plentiful

There will be talk about these issues, plenty of that. And, to the extent that ventilation of problems educates the public and crystallizes opinion among the movers and shakers of the financial world, these annual meetings are no doubt highly essential.

This year, the most to be expected from these sessions is that they will officially launch the new Committee of 20 on its way to discussions of basic changes that will modernize the whole complex system. A working group of deputies may also find a chairman—a position of great importance over the next few years.

Far Apart on Objectives

The European nations on the one hand, and this country on the other, appear to be so far

apart in major objectives that one can envision a long struggle ahead. If Peter Jay of the London Times is correct, and I think he is, the Europeans, dominated by "economic autarkists," are interested mainly in their own problems.

My reading of the official American mood is that it has not shifted much from John Connally's emphasis, which was to force a better deal for U.S. exporters, agricultural as well as manufacturing. The mercantile approach, in other words, is basic on both sides of the Atlantic.

Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker has made it clear that the United States will turn a deaf ear to monetary "reform" proposals until the whopping U.S. balance of payments deficit is wiped out. That cannot be done, of course, until the present U.S. trade deficit is transformed once again into a substantial surplus.

So the question relates not so much to the many technicalities of SDRs, convertibility, floating rates, and so on—but to the brand-and-butter issue: How willing is the rest of the world to permit the U.S. to earn a trade surplus?

Danger of Protectionism

A shift in the trade balances among the United States, Europe and Japan can no doubt be achieved—but probably at the cost of jobs in these countries that enjoy large surpluses. The clear danger, of course, is a worldwide drift into protectionism.

On monetary reform itself, there is no dearth of plans and schemes. There is something of a consensus that there should be a phasing out of gold and dollars in favor of SDRs. Various experts have long since supplied all of the technical details that anybody could want. And this past spring, Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns provided a reasonably stable set of principles that could guide the reforms.

Further reports and further studies are not needed. What is required is a political decision to move ahead. And that is a decision that nobody seems ready to make.

## Japan Eyes 'Drastic' Curb On Exports

TOKYO, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—

Japan's trade ministry is considering a plan to impose "drastic" curbs on exports to help reduce Japan's large trade surplus.

Trade Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today.

He told a press conference the plan also provides for "across-the-board" cuts in tariffs to encourage imports, even before negotiations for the next international round of tariff cuts begin.

Mr. Nakasone said he is also proposing a "king size" supplementary national budget "to accelerate the present economic recovery."

## Gold Prices Drop Sharply, Sterling Weakens in Europe

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP-DJ).—

Gold prices declined rather sharply at London and other European bullion markets today as buying interest evaporated prior to Monday's annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

In another development the British pound was under fairly heavy pressure in London and other European money markets amid rumors of possible actions at next week's IMF meeting.

"There hasn't been a certain amount of nervousness in front of the IMF meeting but the pound was relatively stable," said an official of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London bullion traders.

"Business was slow through the day—in fact I have never seen such a big drop in the price on such small volume as we have seen today," he added.

Dealers set the morning gold price in London at \$64.55 an ounce, down 60 cents from yesterday's official close. The price dropped another 75 cents at the afternoon fixing close at \$63.80 an ounce, a net loss on the day of \$1.75. In late unofficial trading, dealers were quoting a price range of \$64 to \$64.50.

In currency dealing in London, the spot, or two-day, price for the pound in relation to the U.S. dollar dropped to \$2.4340 shortly before midday, the first time the price had been below \$2.44 since July 7. The quote yesterday had closed at \$2.4438. The price rallied a bit during the afternoon but then relapsed and closed around \$2.4355.

Money traders were somewhat mystified by the pound's sudden drop. In Paris, where the pound hit a 2 1/2-month low, some currency dealers attributed the selling of pounds to remarks

## U.S. Firms' Profit Rises To Record in 2d Quarter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP-DJ).—After-tax corporate profits rose 4 percent to \$2.5 billion, to a \$51.5-billion seasonally-adjusted annual rate in the second quarter compared with the first, revised estimates released today by the Commerce Department show.

Preliminary figures reported last month had shown a \$2.9-billion advance to \$25.4 billion. The revised figure, however, still exceeds the previous record of \$20.5 billion set in the third quarter of 1966. The \$2-billion increase also exceeded the \$1.5-billion rise in the first quarter of this year.

The pretax corporate profit increase was also revised downward by \$1.5 billion to \$91.6 billion at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate. Originally, the pretax figure was estimated at \$93.1 billion. The revised figure still exceeded both the first quarter's \$88.2-billion rate and the previous record \$89-billion rate in the first quarter of 1969.

## Money Supply Spurts in U.S.

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—

Monetary expansion accelerated in the week ended Wednesday, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday, while the dollar showed signs of renewed strength in the international money market.

Available bank reserves, a key measure of the money managers' use as a target in their day-to-day operations, increased to a daily average of \$30.95 billion in the four weeks ended Wednesday, up from a daily average of \$30.46 billion in the comparable period ended Aug. 23.

The most recent average of this measure of bank reserves available to support private non-bank deposits represented a seasonally-adjusted compound annual growth rate of 15.4 percent over the last two months, which was far above the Fed's target.

At its meeting in June, the Federal Open Market Committee, the reserve system's key policy body, set a range of 4 1/2 percent to 8 1/2 percent for the annual growth rate in this total for August and July.

This target has undoubtedly been adjusted since June, which is the most recent market committee meeting whose conclusions have been disclosed, but analysts doubt that the current target is anywhere near 15.4 percent.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed that marketable Treasury securities that it holds in custody for foreign central banks had declined for the fourth week in a row to a total of \$29.97 billion, down \$698 million from the level four weeks earlier.

This was an indication, bankers said, that foreign monetary authorities—who earlier had been buying huge amounts of unwanted dollars to support the value of the U.S. currency—are now finding it necessary to reduce their dollar investment somewhat to provide needed working balances in dollars.

## Price Rise Slows in U.S. During Year Drops to 2.9% Gain In Year of Controls

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Consumer prices rose two-tenths of 1 percent in August, continuing the relatively moderate rate of inflation that has prevailed for about a year, the Labor Department reported today.

The August increase was the same both before and after adjustment for normal seasonal changes in some prices. The July increase was four-tenths of 1 percent.

Taken over a period longer than one or two months, the inflation picture emerged as follows:

● Consumer prices in August were 2.9 percent higher than a year earlier—about half the inflation rate that prevailed at the peak in 1969 and 1970.

● In the last six months prices have risen at an annual rate of 2.5 percent, the lowest inflation rate for a half-year period since 1967.

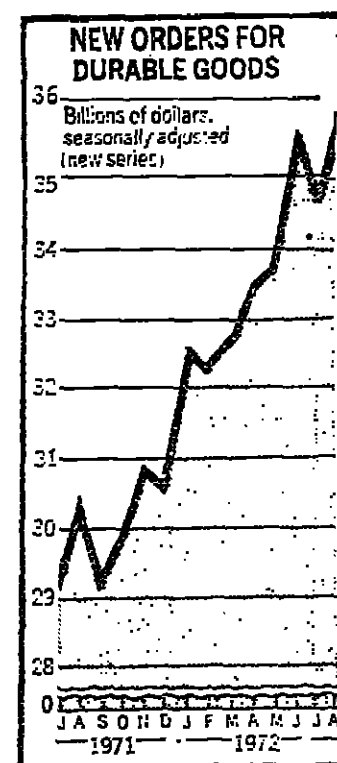
● The price increase of 2.9 percent in the 12 months of the controls period compares with 4.4 percent in the 12 months before controls began.

The relatively good performance in August came despite another over-all increase in food prices—two-tenths of 1 percent before seasonal adjustment and five-tenths of 1 percent after adjustment.

The consumer price index for August was 125.7, with prices in 1967 taken as 100.

Marina Whitman, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said that she was "delighted" at the August report, noting that "this makes the fourth month out of the last six that the increase has been two-tenths of 1 percent or less."

With wages increasing again, the Labor Department said that "real spendable earnings in August"—wages adjusted for changes in prices and taxes—were 4.1 percent above a year earlier, an unusually large increase.



## U.S. Durable Orders Rise 2.9 Percent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP-DJ).—New factory orders for durable goods rose 2.9 percent, to a record \$35.68 billion in August, the Commerce Department said today.

In July the new orders inflow had fallen 2.7 percent from June's peak, to a seasonally-adjusted \$34.66 billion.

Factory shipments of durable goods rose 2 percent in August to \$34.73 billion after a 2.8 percent rise in July. The backlog of unfilled orders for durable goods rose 1.3 percent to \$76.63 billion at the end of August following an 0.8 percent July gain.

## Pasco, Richfield \$160-Million Deal

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP-DJ).—Atlantic Richfield Co. and Pasco Inc. announced today the signing of a letter of intent whereby Pasco would acquire certain Atlantic Richfield assets for about \$160 million in cash, plus payment for working capital.

The assets are Atlantic Richfield's former Sinclair Corp. gasoline marketing properties in 14 Rocky Mountain and midcontinent states and certain allied oil refining, production and pipeline facilities.

The properties are those that Atlantic Richfield agreed in 1970 to sell within three years under a consent decree that settled Justice Department litigation arising from its 1969 merger with Sinclair.

The proposed sale is subject to approval by the Justice Department, the Securities and Exchange Commission and by the boards of Atlantic Richfield and Pasco.

## Price Report Buys Stocks, Dow Gains 3.5

But Net Loss on Week  
For the Average Is 4

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices scored their first gain of the week today, buoyed somewhat by an encouraging report on the government's consumer price index.

This development served to offset—at least temporarily—the adverse impact of the disclosure on Thursday that a sharp pickup occurred in the net redemption of mutual fund shares last month.

The Dow Jones industrials rose 3.54 to finish at 943.03. The average's net loss for the week came to 47 5/8, which compared with a setback of 13.92 in the preceding week.

American Telephone, whose stock climbed every day this week after the company reported higher quarterly profits, rose 3/8 to 47 5/8. Its weekly gain amounted to 2 1/8.

For the market as a whole, today's action meant that one of Wall Street's most cherished traditions—the summer rally—failed to materialize in 1972. Summer saw the Dow industrials at 951.62 on the opening day of June 21. Prices rose in August, only to slump again.

Texas Instruments climbed 1 3/4 to 170 1/8, after gaining 5 1/4 yesterday. The company has introduced a line of three electronic calculators composed entirely of American-made components.

Berkey Photo, strong earlier in the week, fell a point to 21 1/2 in profit-taking. The company announced its development of a new instant-picture camera to be introduced to the trade in October.

Bell & Howell, a leading producer of photographic equipment, displayed one of the day's best advances as it climbed 1 1/2 to 59 1/4. The stock, down substantially earlier this week, rebounded after the company described as ill-founded certain rumors about the pending issuance of a research report critical of the accounting methods of a Bell & Howell subsidiary.

Soft Spots

Among the soft spots, meantime were Corning Glass, down 7 3/4 to 221 1/2, IBM, 1 1/4 to 398 1/4, Du Pont, 1 to 173 1/2, Schlumberger, 2 to 316, UAL, 7/8 to 31, Sperry Rand, 1 to 42 3/4 and heavily-traded Canadian Pacific, 3/8 to 15 5/8.

General Motors rose 1/4 to 74 3/8, although it said a trunk defect is holding up the sale of 9,000 1973 model automobiles.

Prices were mixed in routine trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index was unchanged at 28.06 but declines topped advances 446 to 399.

Turnover was 2.82 million shares, versus 3.06 million yesterday.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Reveal Holding in IC

Y and English Electric say they each now own 27,000 ordinary shares of International Computers (Holdings) Ltd., representing a total of 54 percent of the issued capital of that company, Britain's only major computer maker, this year, Burroughs, of the United States, reported that it had made preliminary plans about taking a minority interest in International Computers. But the British government made clear it would not approve of the plan leaving British hands.

### g Has Plan for Japan Plans

L. Hamilton, vice-president of Boeing, is in Tokyo early next week to propose a plan to develop Japan's first jet transport jointly with Nihon Aeroplane Manufacturing (Nampo), Japanese government-owned company. Nampo needs to decide upon a partner to develop the "YX," which is described as a jet with 250 seats. Nampo is a semi-private firm.

### Bearing German Unit Ready

Bearing Manufacturing, of Japan, says its subsidiary, N.Y.F. Kugellager Fabrik, has begun ball-bearing production in October. Officials say the subsidiary, which was set up last February, will be producing one million units a month. The announcement was made by Giorgio Corsi, a managing director, who was illustrating Montedison's decision to sell subsidiaries and interests in Italy and abroad under a reorganization plan aimed at concentrating the group's activities in selected fields such as chemistry, pharmaceuticals and fibers. Mr. Corsi put the worth of Hellogas at roughly 10 billion lire (\$17 million).

### Finance Cutting Operations

Sam's Sabena airline, hit by a \$22-million loss in the first half of this year, is putting

its two Boeing 747 jumbo jets up for sale and canceling operations on a number of short-distance continental Europe lines, informed sources say. The company also plans to transfer its seven French-built Caravelle airliners to a chartered subsidiary, Sobelair, and to leave staff vacancies caused by retirement unfilled. Sabena's losses are blamed on competition from charter flights on the summer tourist routes and on its failure to fill the jumbos with a paying load.

### Nissin Plans Mexican Venture

Nissin Steel, of Japan, is negotiating with Altos Hornos de Mexico, a government-owned corporation, to establish a joint venture to produce stainless steel in Mexico. Plans call for the venture to be owned 51 percent by Altos Hornos; 35 percent jointly by Nissin and Mitsui, the Japanese trading firm; and the remainder by other Mexican interests. Nissin and Altos Hornos are working out plans for establishing the venture by 1975. Facilities would include a factory capable of producing 1,500 tons of stainless steel a month.

### Montedison to Sell Brazil Unit

Montedison Edison has decided to sell its subsidiary Hellogas, a company marketing liquid gas in Brazil in a virtually monopolistic position. The announcement was made by Giorgio Corsi, a managing director, who was illustrating Montedison's decision to sell subsidiaries and interests in Italy and abroad under a reorganization plan aimed at concentrating the group's activities in selected fields such as chemistry, pharmaceuticals and fibers. Mr. Corsi put the worth of Hellogas at roughly 10 billion lire (\$17 million).

## Price Unit Check On Foreign Cars

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—The Price Commission today asked U.S. distributors of Volkswagen, Toyota and Nissan automobiles for details of their pricing policies.

The commission said it is seeking information on the average markup, base period profit margin, overheads, and other factors influencing prices of the three automobiles. Similar questions were sent to four U.S. firms, and answers were requested by Sept. 30.

The questions are a followup to public hearings held earlier this month on price increases for the four U.S. manufacturers.

### Spanish Trade Deficit

MADRID, Sept. 22 (AP-DJ).—Spain registered a trade deficit of 114.7 billion pesetas (\$1.8 billion) in the first half of this year, the government reported today.

## Investment Fund

Investment Fund Department.

Swiss Federal Banking Commission, Investment Fund Department, has approved the deposit bank takeover agreement between 27, 1971, effective as of December 31, 1972, between Strust & Cie S.A., Geneva (former bank), Kessler Ullmann S.A., affiliate of Keyser Ullmann Limited, London Merchant Bank, Geneva (new bank) and Capirex S.A., Geneva (management company).

Statutory appeal against this decision may be filed in writing with the Federal Court in Lausanne within 30 days; deposited copies, it must indicate the motives of appeal and this decision, as well as eventual collateral documentation. Bern, Aug. 16, 1972.

FEDERAL BANKING COMMISSION  
Investment Fund Department.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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**White, Weld & Co. Limited**



—1972— Stocks and					—1972— Stocks and					—1972— Stocks and				
High	Low	Div.	in	\$	High	Low	Div.	in	\$	High	Low	Div.	in	\$
100%	First	High	Low	Last	100%	First	High	Low	Last	100%	First	High	Low	Last
				Crge					Crge					Crge

# U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Cash prices for many commodities registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit Friday Year ago

**FOODS**

Cocoa Acacia, lb. . . . . 1.25% . . . . . 1.25%

Coffee 4 Santos B, lb. . . . . 1.57 1.43

**TEXTILES**

Printcloth 60-64 3/4% 34 . . . 1.7%

**MEATS**

Steel billets (Pitt.) ton. 126.00 126.00

do 2, Pitts. Billet ton. 85.25 74.50

Strip No. 1 1 1/2 Pitt. 68.45 68.45

Hot spot lb. . . . . 18-14 14-14

Copper elect. lb. . . . . 50%-50% 49%-49

Aluminum 99.99% 1.10 1.10

Aluminum 99.99% 1.10 1.10

Aluminum 99.99% 1.10 1.10

Aluminum 99.99% 1.10 1.10

**COMMODITY INDEXES**

Food's index these 100 100

Sept. 22 89.9

Food's index these 100 100

Sept. 22 89.9

May 70 to 1913 to Sept. 17 1914, Sept. 17 1914 to Sept. 17 1915, Sept. 17 1915 to Sept. 17 1916, Sept. 17 1916 to Sept. 17 1917, Sept. 17 1917 to Sept. 17 1918, Sept. 17 1918 to Sept. 17 1919, Sept. 17 1919 to Sept. 17 1920, Sept. 17 1920 to Sept. 17 1921, Sept. 17 1921 to Sept. 17 1922, Sept. 17 1922 to Sept. 17 1923, Sept. 17 1923 to Sept. 17 1924, Sept. 17 1924 to Sept. 17 1925, Sept. 17 1925 to Sept. 17 1926, Sept. 17 1926 to Sept. 17 1927, Sept. 17 1927 to Sept. 17 1928, Sept. 17 1928 to Sept. 17 1929, Sept. 17 1929 to Sept. 17 1930, Sept. 17 1930 to Sept. 17 1931, Sept. 17 1931 to Sept. 17 1932, Sept. 17 1932 to Sept. 17 1933, Sept. 17 1933 to Sept. 17 1934, Sept. 17 1934 to Sept. 17 1935, Sept. 17 1935 to Sept. 17 1936, Sept. 17 1936 to Sept. 17 1937, Sept. 17 1937 to Sept. 17 1938, Sept. 17 1938 to Sept. 17 1939, Sept. 17 1939 to Sept. 17 1940, Sept. 17 1940 to Sept. 17 1941, Sept. 17 1941 to Sept. 17 1942, Sept. 17 1942 to Sept. 17 1943, Sept. 17 1943 to Sept. 17 1944, Sept. 17 1944 to Sept. 17 1945, Sept. 17 1945 to Sept. 17 1946, Sept. 17 1946 to Sept. 17 1947, Sept. 17 1947 to Sept. 17 1948, Sept. 17 1948 to Sept. 17 1949, Sept. 17 1949 to Sept. 17 1950, Sept. 17 1950 to Sept. 17 1951, Sept. 17 1951 to Sept. 17 1952, Sept. 17 1952 to Sept. 17 1953, Sept. 17 1953 to Sept. 17 1954, Sept. 17 1954 to Sept. 17 1955, Sept. 17 1955 to Sept. 17 1956, Sept. 17 1956 to Sept. 17 1957, Sept. 17 1957 to Sept. 17 1958, Sept. 17 1958 to Sept. 17 1959, Sept. 17 1959 to Sept. 17 1960, Sept. 17 1960 to Sept. 17 1961, Sept. 17 1961 to Sept. 17 1962, Sept. 17 1962 to Sept. 17 1963, Sept. 17 1963 to Sept. 17 1964, Sept. 17 1964 to Sept. 17 1965, Sept. 17 1965 to Sept. 17 1966, Sept. 17 1966 to Sept. 17 1967, Sept. 17 1967 to Sept. 17 1968, Sept. 17 1968 to Sept. 17 1969, Sept. 17 1969 to Sept. 17 1970, Sept. 17 1970 to Sept. 17 1971, Sept. 17 1971 to Sept. 17 1972, Sept. 17 1972 to Sept. 17 1973, Sept. 17 1973 to Sept. 17 1974, Sept. 17 1974 to Sept. 17 1975, Sept. 17 1975 to Sept. 17 1976, Sept. 17 1976 to Sept. 17 1977, Sept. 17 1977 to Sept. 17 1978, Sept. 17 1978 to Sept. 17 1979, Sept. 17 1979 to Sept. 17 1980, Sept. 17 1980 to Sept. 17 1981, Sept. 17 1981 to Sept. 17 1982, Sept. 17 1982 to Sept. 17 1983, Sept. 17 1983 to Sept. 17 1984, Sept. 17 1984 to Sept. 17 1985, Sept. 17 1985 to Sept. 17 1986, Sept. 17 1986 to Sept. 17 1987, Sept. 17 1987 to Sept. 17 1988, Sept. 17 1988 to Sept. 17 1989, Sept. 17 1989 to Sept. 17 1990, Sept. 17 1990 to Sept. 17 1991, Sept. 17 1991 to Sept. 17 1992, Sept. 17 1992 to Sept. 17 1993, Sept. 17 1993 to Sept. 17 1994, Sept. 17 1994 to Sept. 17 1995, Sept. 17 1995 to Sept. 17 1996, Sept. 17 1996 to Sept. 17 1997, Sept. 17 1997 to Sept. 17 1998, Sept. 17 1998 to Sept. 17 1999, Sept. 17 1999 to Sept. 17 2000, Sept. 17 2000 to Sept. 17 2001, Sept. 17 2001 to Sept. 17 2002, Sept. 17 2002 to Sept. 17 2003, Sept. 17 2003 to Sept. 17 2004, Sept. 17 2004 to Sept. 17 2005, Sept. 17 2005 to Sept. 17 2006, Sept. 17 2006 to Sept. 17 2007, Sept. 17 2007 to Sept. 17 2008, Sept. 17 2008 to Sept. 17 2009, Sept. 17 2009 to Sept. 17 2010, Sept. 17 2010 to Sept. 17 2011, Sept. 17 2011 to Sept. 17 2012, Sept. 17 2012 to Sept. 17 2013, Sept. 17 2013 to Sept. 17 2014, Sept. 17 2014 to Sept. 17 2015, Sept. 17 2015 to Sept. 17 2016, Sept. 17 2016 to Sept. 17 2017, Sept. 17 2017 to Sept. 17 2018, Sept. 17 2018 to Sept. 17 2019, Sept. 17 2019 to Sept. 17 2020, Sept. 17 2020 to Sept. 17 2021, Sept. 17 2021 to Sept. 17 2022, Sept. 17 2022 to Sept. 17 2023, Sept. 17 2023 to Sept. 17 2024, Sept. 17 2024 to Sept. 17 2025, Sept. 17 2025 to Sept. 17 2026, Sept. 17 2026 to Sept. 17 2027, Sept. 17 2027 to Sept. 17 2028, Sept. 17 2028 to Sept. 17 2029, Sept. 17 2029 to Sept. 17 2030, Sept. 17 2030 to Sept. 17 2031, Sept. 17 2031 to Sept. 17 2032, Sept. 17 2032 to Sept. 17 2033, Sept. 17 2033 to Sept. 17 2034, Sept. 17 2034 to Sept. 17 2035, Sept. 17 2035 to Sept. 17 2036, Sept. 17 2036 to Sept. 17 2037, Sept. 17 2037 to Sept. 17 2038, Sept. 17 2038 to Sept. 17 2039, Sept. 17 2039 to Sept. 17 2040, Sept. 17 2040 to Sept. 17 2041, Sept. 17 2041 to Sept. 17 2042, Sept. 17 2042 to Sept. 17 2043, Sept. 17 2043 to Sept. 17 2044, Sept. 17 2044 to Sept. 17 2045, Sept. 17 2045 to Sept. 17 2046, Sept. 17 2046 to Sept. 17 2047, Sept. 17 2047 to Sept. 17 2048, Sept. 17 2048 to Sept. 17 2049, Sept. 17 2049 to Sept. 17 2050, Sept. 17 2050 to Sept. 17 2

(a) asked. (b) bid. (c) nominal.

**COTTON No. 2**

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Oct.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Nov.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Dec.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Jan.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Feb.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Mar.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Apr.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
May	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
June	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
July	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Aug.	29.45	29.45	29.35	29.35	—
Sept.	29.45				

Total Price \$43,700.00

SP117.25	(d) Herwirth Int'l Fund.	\$6.07
SP118.47	(e) Herwirth Int'l Fund.	\$6.07
SP119.34	(f) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP120.34	(g) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP121.87	(h) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP122.87	(i) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP123.87	(j) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP124.87	(k) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP125.87	(l) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP126.87	(m) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP127.87	(n) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP128.87	(o) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP129.87	(p) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP130.87	(q) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP131.87	(r) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP132.87	(s) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP133.87	(t) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP134.87	(u) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP135.87	(v) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP136.87	(w) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP137.87	(x) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP138.87	(y) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP139.87	(z) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP140.87	(aa) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP141.87	(ab) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP142.87	(ac) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP143.87	(ad) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP144.87	(ae) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP145.87	(af) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP146.87	(ag) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP147.87	(ah) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP148.87	(ai) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP149.87	(aj) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP150.87	(ak) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP151.87	(al) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP152.87	(am) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP153.87	(an) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP154.87	(ao) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP155.87	(ap) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP156.87	(aq) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP157.87	(ar) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP158.87	(as) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP159.87	(at) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP160.87	(au) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP161.87	(av) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP162.87	(aw) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP163.87	(ax) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP164.87	(ay) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP165.87	(az) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP166.87	(ba) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP167.87	(bb) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP168.87	(bc) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP169.87	(bd) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP170.87	(be) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP171.87	(bf) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP172.87	(bg) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP173.87	(bh) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP174.87	(bi) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP175.87	(bj) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP176.87	(bk) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP177.87	(bl) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP178.87	(bm) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP179.87	(bn) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP180.87	(bo) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP181.87	(bp) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP182.87	(bq) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP183.87	(br) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP184.87	(bs) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP185.87	(bt) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP186.87	(bu) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP187.87	(bv) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP188.87	(bw) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP189.87	(bx) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP190.87	(by) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP191.87	(bz) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP192.87	(ca) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP193.87	(cb) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP194.87	(cc) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP195.87	(cd) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP196.87	(ce) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP197.87	(cf) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP198.87	(cg) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP199.87	(ch) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP200.87	(ci) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP201.87	(cj) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP202.87	(ck) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP203.87	(cl) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP204.87	(cm) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP205.87	(cn) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP206.87	(co) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP207.87	(cp) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP208.87	(cq) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP209.87	(cr) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP210.87	(cs) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP211.87	(ct) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP212.87	(cu) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP213.87	(cv) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP214.87	(cw) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP215.87	(cx) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP216.87	(cy) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP217.87	(cz) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP218.87	(da) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP219.87	(db) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP220.87	(dc) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP221.87	(dd) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP222.87	(de) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP223.87	(df) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP224.87	(dg) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP225.87	(dh) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP226.87	(di) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP227.87	(dj) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP228.87	(dk) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP229.87	(dl) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP230.87	(dm) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP231.87	(dn) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP232.87	(do) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP233.87	(dp) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP234.87	(dq) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP235.87	(dr) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP236.87	(ds) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP237.87	(dt) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP238.87	(du) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP239.87	(dv) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP240.87	(dw) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP241.87	(dx) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP242.87	(dy) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP243.87	(dz) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP244.87	(ea) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP245.87	(eb) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP246.87	(ec) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP247.87	(ed) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP248.87	(ee) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP249.87	(ef) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP250.87	(eg) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP251.87	(eh) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP252.87	(ei) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP253.87	(ej) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP254.87	(ek) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP255.87	(el) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP256.87	(em) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP257.87	(en) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP258.87	(eo) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP259.87	(ep) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP260.87	(eq) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP261.87	(er) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP262.87	(es) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
SP263.87	(et) W.M.A.F.	\$29.39
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مكة المكرمة







PEANUTS  
B. C.  
L. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.  
B. E. E. T. L. E.  
B. A. I. L. E. Y.  
M. I. S. S.  
P. E. A. C. H.  
B. U. Z.  
S. A. W. Y. E. R.  
W. I. Z. A. R. D.  
o. f.  
I. D.  
R. E. X.  
M. O. R. G. A. N.  
M. D.  
P. O. G. O.  
R. I. P.  
K. I. R. B. Y.

**PEANUTS**  
GO STRAIGHT OUT, SNOOPY, AND THEN CUT LEFT. I'LL TAKE A RUN, AND PASS IT...  
DO YOU THINK THAT'S A GOOD PLAY?  
SMACK!  
HE THINKS IT'S A GOOD PLAY!

**B. C.**  
HI, MAUDE.  
SNIFF! PERFUME! YOU REEK OF PERFUME!  
SOB... I'M GOING HOME TO MOTHER!  
BUT, MAUDE.  
SOME IMPROVEMENT... YOUR MOTHER REEKS OF DRIED VINEGAR!

**L. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.**  
BACON, DEAR—YOU'RE BACK FROM DOSPACH BUT—?? YOU'RE SAD—  
THE GIRL I LOVE REFUSED ME! SHE DOESN'T THINK OF HERSELF AS A WIDOW, BUT AS A LOYAL WIFE WHOSE HUSBAND WILL BE BACK IN 40 YEARS—  
THERE'S AN EVEN STRONGER EMOTION IN HER TYPE THAN LOYALTY—  
—AND THAT'S PATRIOTISM!! I'M OFF TO WASHINGTON—

**B. E. E. T. L. E.**  
ON! THOSE CLOTHES!  
YEAH, MAN! WHEN I GET OUT OF UNIFORM, I LIKE TO CUT LOOSE!  
I HOPE THE GENERAL DOESN'T SEE YOU  
ON!  
ON!

**B. A. I. L. E. Y.**  
FRANCINE, DO YOU CARE ABOUT ME?  
OF COURSE I DO, ARTHUR  
WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU SMILED AT ME?  
THE LAST TIME I SMILED AT YOU... LET'S SEE...  
—I HAVEN'T SEEN YOU SINCE FRIDAY, AT ABOUT 3:05 PM, SO I WOULD VENTURE TO SAY THE LAST TIME I SMILED AT YOU WAS APRIL 19TH, 1968...

**M. I. S. S.**  
24 April 9-23  
TOMMY TECH OPENING GAME: DANNY MAGEE SPARKLES AT QUARTERBACK, THROWS TWO T.D. PASSES...

**P. E. A. C. H.**  
24 April 9-23  
HEY, IT'S TO NUMBER 23 AGAIN! WHO'S THAT KID?  
I BELIEVE HIS NAME'S SIR PEPPER SAWYER.  
DANNY MAGEE REALLY FIRES THAT BALL, CHRIS. BEST OF ALL, TWO, HE SEEMS TO BE A BOY WITH CHARACTER. PEPPER'S LUCKY TO HAVE HIM FOR A ROOMMATE.

**B. U. Z.**  
9-23  
—AND WILL YOU HAVE DESSERT, MADAME?  
I'LL HAVE A FIS NEWTON.  
ONE FIS!  
OLD NEWTON GETS SOME WEIRD CUSTOMERS.

**S. A. W. Y. E. R.**  
9-23  
FORTUNATELY, THERE'S A ROOM AVAILABLE AT THE HOSPITAL, KEN! GET DRESSED AND I'LL DRIVE YOU THERE!  
OKAY—BUT I'D BETTER GET A CALL IN TO MY MANAGER FIRST!  
IF YOU WISH, YOU CAN DO THAT FROM THE HOSPITAL FIRST THING IN THE MORNING!  
I SUPPOSE THAT WOULD BE BETTER. I'LL APPRECIATE BEING CALLED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT! I'LL BE RIGHT WITH YOU!  
IS BARON MARRIED, JIM?  
NO! HE'S OFTEN BEEN QUOTED AS SAYING HE LIKES WOMEN SO MUCH, HE'D NEVER WANT TO MARRY ONE!

**W. I. Z. A. R. D.**  
9-23  
YOU GOT SOME NEWS, BUSTIN' NAY HAVIN' BREAKFAST IN MY BED?  
WELL!  
YOU'RE TELLIN' WHAT? AIN'T NO YOUTH ABOUT EQUAL RIGHTS FOR EVERYBODY? HELP THE DOWNTOWN GAYS!  
YOU'LL LEARN! THERE'S NOTHING WORSER THAN HAVIN' A WIFE OPEN MONTH!  
OH, YES, THERE IS! A WIDE OPEN DOOR IS MUCH WORSE.

**o. f.**  
THE FORCE OF HIS LANDING SENDS KIRBY AND GUNSEL SPRAWLING...

**I. D.**  
OH, THANK GOODNESS, I CAN BREATHE AGAIN! AT LEAST MR. KIRBY DIDN'T GLIDE OFF ALL THE WAY TO THE GROUND!

**R. E. X.**  
AND HOLLY TURNS LIKE A TIGRESS.  
GIVE THAT TO ME!

**BLONDIE**  
I CAN'T PLAY ANOTHER GAME, SUBBIE—I'VE GOT TO GET HOME FOR DINNER.  
ARE YOU A MAN OR A MOUSE?  
I'M A MAN!  
BUT LIST THE SAME, IF I DON'T GET HOME IN TIME, I'LL BE EATING CHEESE FOR DINNER.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**  
9-23  
I BET IF I SAT RIGHT HERE IN THE TUB 'TIL TOMORROW, I'D HAVTA TAKE ANOTHER BATH!

**JUMBLE**  
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.  
TURET  
ESTAE  
UPTIME  
KUPHOO  
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.  
Yesterday's Jumbles: FLUKE CABIN BEFOUL GOATLE  
Answer: Where you'll find squares on all sides—A CUBE

**BOOKS**  
**NECESSARY OBJECTS**  
By Lois Gould. 271 pp. Random House. \$6.95  
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I think Lois Gould's first novel, "Such Good Friends," was almost as much underestimated as Joan Didion's "Play It as It Lays" was overestimated. Though Miss Didion's book has always been considered some sort of "first" or turning point in recent women's novels, her "heroine" was almost catastrophically dispirited, and we were forced, for lack of evidence, to take her condition for granted. She went through all the current clichés—dropping out, a sleazy abortion, utter unwillingness to communicate, attempted suicide—and there was even a retarded child—the symbolic reward of marriage, just as the sleazy abortion was the symbolic reward for a love affair over which she maundered just like any Jane Doe. Miss Didion's two-page and three-page chapters successfully avoided any meaningful contact, confrontation or exchange, and the book ended on the requisite negative enigma.

Also, since "Such Good Friends" was about a woman whose husband died as a result of a hospital's mistake—and since many people read in the newspapers about Mrs. Gould's winning such a suit in real life—her book was said to have been "written in anger," and this was glibly supposed to have given it whatever "authenticity" it had.

Well, after reading "Necessary Objects," I'm ready to announce that Mrs. Gould has plenty of anger left over, enough for at least a dozen more novels. This book is convincing evidence, too, that the good things in "Such Good Friends" were neither accidental nor merely circumstantial. Mrs. Gould is a writer who knows exactly what she is doing. She is being brilliantly bitchy, among other things. Bitchiness is in danger of going out of style. One wishes more women's liberation writers, for example, had more of it to enliven their pages.

At considerable personal risk, I would define bitchiness as certain women's or certain homosexuals' sort of irony. It is sharper edged and narrower in scope than say, the irony of Thomas Mann or Ford Madox Ford, but it is often good anthropology—extremely accurate and witty personal observations. Since so few people qualify for genuine irony, bitchiness is a necessary scaling down of this sublimely tonic quality, a recognition that the tragic dimension is absent. Its tone seems to have evolved naturally out of the people and the texture of life in New York. And there are few writers more skilled in using it than Mrs. Gould.

What matters most is that the author makes it work: We believe in her people; we are persuaded of their various forms of failure or distress; and we know that they speak for their peculiar cultural strata. "Necessary Objects" is about four sisters, rich, spoiled, attractive Jewish girls in their middle or late thirties. When I encountered these four sisters, I thought: now why the hell does she want to do that? Four women? Why dilute her etcher's acid, spread herself out like that?

But Mrs. Gould has not stretched her talent thin over her four characters: she has simply given herself more opportunities, a tighter case. Case as whom? Against narcissistic, strutting, competitive, cold, assumption-craved women. Surprisingly enough—for Mrs. Gould and her psychiatrist husband active in the women's liberation movement—the females come even worse than the males in book. She is one of the people in the movement who, not only in regard to inequities of their relation man, but also in relation themselves. She even seems simply that they get the men to deserve the only man who or tolerate—or be tolerated by them.

The four sisters in "Necessary Objects" are heiresses of a Fifth Avenue department store and Mrs. Gould has drawn meticulously on her background newspaper and magazine work make these particular mannequins breathe fire. There are shriveled insights into love, sex, parenthood, commerce and quite a number of other subjects, and the author is a master of the throwaway summing up: one man "boyish charm with charmed pin-striped temples" and when says to his fiancée's adolescent daughter, "So you'd be Jill?" answers, "Not if I had a cho actually."

Mr. Broyard is a staff critic at The New York Times.

**Entertainment In New York**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (IHT).—This is how critics rated new stage productions in New York  
"Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris" arrived at Broadway at the Royale Theater and "It Can Only Wonder Why" took so long," comments The Times reviewer. "It was Part cabaret seen through Broadway spectacles—silly, relentless and with its poetry neatly encapsulated in gloss," Clive Barnes writes. "This show now comes to Broadway with all its deftness intact and its vigor undiminished. I remains a most superior and powerful musical." AP's Glover calls it "one grand show" that has "triumphantly completed a 14 longest trek on record from Off-Broadway to mainstream." The four vocalists are veterans of previous "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well..." productions. They are Billy Stone, Joe Maselli, George Ball and Henrietta Valior.  
"Crazy New," a musical revue at the Eden Theater, with music by Norman Sachs, directed and choreographed by Voight Kampson, got a negative review in The Times. "Triumphantly completed a 14 longest trek on record from Off-Broadway to mainstream." The four vocalists are veterans of previous "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well..." productions. They are Billy Stone, Joe Maselli, George Ball and Henrietta Valior.  
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**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**  
WILL WENG

**ANIMAL WORLD—By George Rose Smith**

15. Prepared to die  
24. Vendor of rhymes  
25. Gorm cell  
27. 6,000  
31. With dispatch  
32. Barking girls  
37. Valentin  
38. Catchy tempo  
39. Groups  
40. Stinky child

41. Dangling weapons  
42. Fog  
43. High trump  
44. About (etymology)  
45. Ekman  
46. More robust  
47. These is bankruptcy  
48. Weapon  
49. So much: 24  
50. Bard questing  
51. Tiny bit  
52. Greenish-shape  
53. Virmate  
54. Stinky child

55. Tattered  
56. Curved V  
57. Divorce  
58. Boy's name  
59. Refisher  
60. Auction word  
61. The last bankruptcy  
62. Titer's forte  
63. Jam form  
64. Shrinker  
65. Chair work  
66. Gentle workman  
67. Virmate  
68. Gay

69. Teeth  
70. Staying  
71. Cocktail spread  
72. Experimental use  
73. Phil's face  
74. Megalith  
75. Soft color  
76. Bag, constrict  
77. Others  
78. Delicateness item  
79. Greek region  
80. Resins  
81. Corn crop  
82. Certain art piece  
83. Bare bird

84. "Play with..."  
85. Wolf's desire  
86. Playing field  
87. Spritless, old style  
88. Sheep  
89. Sheep  
90. U.S. outlaw  
91. Greek letter  
92. Greek letter  
93. Greek letter  
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122. Greek letter



# USSIA Makes Up 3-Goal Deficit Beat Canada

W. Sept. 22 (UPI).—The top Soviet hockey team scored the last 16 minutes of the game to beat Canada 3-1.

Paul Henderson, shaking off an injury, scored his second goal of the night to make it 4-1 for Canada with a blast down the center.

Then Esposto's nightmare began. Vyacheslav Anisim and Vladimir Shadrin rapped in back-to-back goals within eight seconds and it was suddenly 4-3.

Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny leapt out of their seats and cheered.

Imitating an NHL audience, Russian fans chanted, "Score a goal, score a goal."

At 11:41, Alex Gusev drove a slap shot over Esposto's right shoulder and the score was tied at 4-4.

Vladimir Vukobratovic became the hero at 14:46. He stole the puck from Rod Seiling at the blue line, swept in front of Esposto, pulling him out. A backhand flick put the puck into an empty cage.

Parise Breaks Ice  
The Canadians, showing better teamwork and stronger conditioning than they displayed in

the first four games played at home, opened the scoring at 15:30 when Rod Gilbert broke down the right side and centered the puck to Jean-Paul Parise, who blasted it by Vladislav Tretiak, the Soviet goalie.

The Canadian pros were in complete command during the second period when Bobby Clarke, taking a pass from Henderson, survived a check from

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SAVED FOR A WHILE—Team Canada goalie Tony Esposto has first-period help from teammate Pat Stapleton in front of goal. Soviet Union won, 5-4.

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By Joseph Durso

BOSTON, Sept. 22 (UPI).—The latest battle for first place in the American League's East opened here last night with the Detroit Tigers mauling the Boston Red Sox, 10-3, and mauling their way into a virtual tie for the top.

It was the start of a four-game series between the two leading contenders in the four-way race, and it took more than three hours to complete. But Detroit made quick work of the issue at hand by scoring eight runs within three innings while Joe Coleman pitched a seven-hitter for his 18th victory.

As a result, the Red Sox lost almost all of the division lead they had won by taking two of three games from the Baltimore Orioles, the defending champions. Carrying things out to five figures, they finished the night with a playing percentage of .5453 while the Tigers checked in at .5482, a difference of slightly more than a half point.

But they were still left with plenty of chances to deepen the mathematics. In the remaining two weeks of the season, the Red Sox and Tigers will meet three more times and three in Detroit, where the Tigers play their last eight games.

From the start, the Red Sox outsmarted themselves, the way visiting teams often do when they try to compensate for Fenway Park's short left-field fence. Manager Eddie Leary juggled his pitching rotation, slipping the left-handed John Curtis and inserting the right-handed Mike Garman.

The idea was that Garman would keep the right-handed batters honest in plain sight of that great wall. But the idea overlooked the fact that Curtis had started 19 games this year with success while Garman had spent the summer at Louisville and had pitched only three innings in three weeks for Boston.

Kaoko's strategy worked to perfection in one way: None of the Tigers reached the fence against Garman, but four of them scored in the first inning in other ways and, before the side was out, both Garman and Curtis had pitched after all. Dick McAuliffe started it with a walk, Bill Freehan singled, Willie Horton singled for one run, and Norm Cash doubled for another. Norm Curtis was waved in to pitch with more unhappy results: A walk loaded the bases, a single by Aurelio Rodriguez scored run

up four runs in the first three innings. John Briggs drove in three with a single and a two-run homer. Then, after the Yankees sliced their deficit to 4-3, scoring twice in the eighth on run-producing singles by Roy White and Bobby Murcer, Sparky Lyle made one of his rare appearances in a game the team was losing and gave up two more runs in the Brewers' half of the eighth.

Angels 4, Royals 2  
Bob Oliver hit a homer in the second inning and tripled and scored the winning run on Lee Stanton's double in the sixth as California defeated Kansas City, 4-2.

Pirates have won all three since they were eliminated by Cincinnati in the playoffs in 1970, but won the World Series last year for the first time since 1925. Rich Hebner's two-run single highlighted the five-run third inning that decided the game and enabled the Pirates to finally open the champagne they've been carrying around since last Friday.

Phils 3, Cards 1  
Philadelphia scored two runs in the eighth, inning on Ted Simmons' error at first base to edge the Cardinals, 3-1, in St. Louis.

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## Routes First-Place Boston

# Detroit Trails by .00063

No. 3, another was thrown out at the plate, but a fourth crossed when Carlton Fisk threw past second base.

Brewers 6, Yankees 4  
At Milwaukee, because of the way the other three contending teams are tied, the New York Yankees' ultimate exclusion from the pennant race is taking place in stages. Only about 1,500 curiosity-seekers witnessed the latest stage of the battle as Milwaukee defeated the Yankees, 6-4, and kept them 3 1/2 games from first place.

New York's Mike Kalkch made his first appearance in 18 days and his first start in 23 and gave

up four runs in the first three innings. John Briggs drove in three with a single and a two-run homer. Then, after the Yankees sliced their deficit to 4-3, scoring twice in the eighth on run-producing singles by Roy White and Bobby Murcer, Sparky Lyle made one of his rare appearances in a game the team was losing and gave up two more runs in the Brewers' half of the eighth.

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